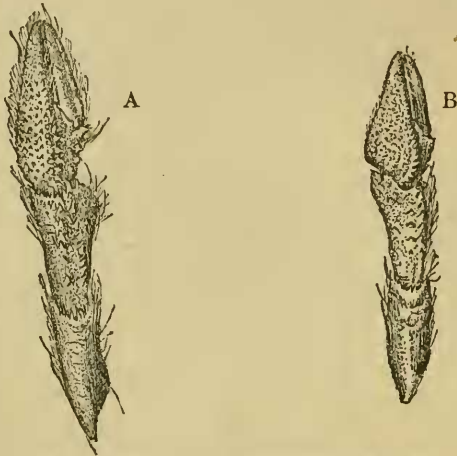


mentions having numerous specimens from different places on the Greenland coast and from Iceland, and it is probable, as Stimpson suggests, that he failed to distinguish the two species, as nearly all carcinologists have done since."



A. Left cheliped of *Pagurus pubescens*.
B. Left cheliped of *Pagurus Kröyeri*.

An examination of the specimens from European localities in the National Museum and in the Peabody Museum at New Haven does not disclose a single specimen of *pubescens*, though they are all so labelled. May we not look for the explanation of the matter here? *P. pubescens* may not occur in European waters. If only *Kröyeri* is found there, and it is identical with Bell's *Thompsoni*, then the name *Thompsoni* will have to be applied to the so-called *pubescens* of European waters and to the *Kröyeri* of American waters. It is to be hoped that European collections will be re-examined and the result made known. In the meantime we shall not expect British naturalists to recognize two species by separating specimens with little hair from those having less, or to accuse naturalists on this side of the water of having done this in the past.

XIV.—*Descriptions of new Species of Nanina, Helix, Amphidromus, and Porphyrobaphe.* By HUGH FULTON.

Nanina (Oxytes) fidelis, sp. n.

Shell depressed, deeply and rather widely umbilicated, sculptured all over with oblique, close-set, somewhat granular

striae, acutely keeled, last half-whorl with fine spiral decussated striae above; whorls 5, slightly convex, last compressed at outer margin; aperture very oblique; peristome somewhat thickened and slightly pressed outwards at basal margin, but not reflected; ground-colour fulvous brown, interior of aperture whitish; extremities of peristome connected by a thin callus.

Height 13 millim., maj. diam. 32 millim.

Type in British Museum.

Loc. Khasi Hills, N.E. India.

This form comes between *oxytes* and *cycloplax* of Benson. In form it is like the former, but is smaller, of a darker colour, and easily separated by its granular sculpture. It is flatter and much more sharply keeled than *cycloplax*, and has the granular striae all over the shell, whereas *cycloplax* is almost smooth on the underside.

Helix (Xenothauma) Baroni, sp. n.

Shell depressly orbicular; umbilicus deep, about 6 millim. wide, funnel-shaped, keeled at the margin and finely concentrically lirate within; colour dirty white, with 5 or 6 raised and somewhat granular spiral liræ on each whorl, between which are fine spiral striae; the underside has the same sculpture as above, but the lines of growth are rather more strongly developed than on the upper part; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, almost flat, the last whorl compressed at outer margin and very acutely keeled, sharply deflected anteriorly, descending to just below the edge of the umbilicus; nucleus prominent, consisting of $2\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, distinctly separated from the rest and sculptured with close-set, microscopic, oblique striae, decussated with fine spiral lines; peristome continuous, quite free, of an irregular triangular form, the compressed keel forming a narrow channel within, thin, broadly expanded, partly concealing the umbilicus; margins white; interior of aperture of a light brownish colour.

Height 12 millim., maj. diam. 30 millim.

Type in British Museum.

Loc. Rio Yonan, Peru, 4000 feet (*C. T. Baron*).

This remarkable form, were it not for its entirely different nucleus, would fit well into the Madeiran group of *Geomitra*, its general resemblance to *G. delphinula*, Lowe, being very close. There does not appear to be any known species from South America which bears any resemblance to this species, which has more the appearance of certain European and North-African species, such as *H. Gualteriana*, Linn., *H. viola*,

Ponsonby, and *H. sultana*, Morelet. Knowing of no subgenus to which I can relegate this species, I propose to institute for it the genus or subgenus *Xenothauma*; the apical character of *X. Baroni* separates it from all other South-American Helicidæ. In Pilsbry's excellent arrangement in Tryon's 'Manual of Conchology' *Xenothauma* would probably rank as a genus; its systematic position may perhaps prove to be near *Epiphragmophora* of Doering.

Amphidromus sumbaensis, sp. n.

Shell sinistral, oblong-conic, narrowly perforate, solid; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, convex, first two of a pale purple colour, lower whorls cream to pale yellow below, ornamented with oblique bluish-grey stripes, which are crossed at upper whorls by interrupted spiral lines of a darker colour; apex dark brown; lip slightly expanded and reflected, pale purple; columella thick, purple, connected with the lip by a thin red callus.

Long. 34 millim., maj. diam. 16 millim.

Type in British Museum.

Loc. Sumba (Soemba) Island.

Allied to *latistrigatus*, Schepmann, but easily separated by its narrower form, the dark coloration of apical whorls, and its less solidity.

Amphidromus kalaoensis, sp. n.

Shell sinistral, polished, oblong-conic, almost imperforate; whorls 6, convex, obliquely striate, first two white, with dark brown apex, lower whorls yellow, with two spiral bands of equidistant square and oblong dark brown spots, one situated below and the other just above the suture; in addition the last whorl has a similar but wider band just below the periphery, and a continuous band above the dark brown umbilical area; lip and columella white, the former slightly expanded, the latter thickened at point of insertion but not reflected, both connected by a thin transparent reddish callus, which invests the parietal wall.

Long. 32 millim., maj. diam. 16 millim.

Type in British Museum.

Loc. Kalao Island (Everett).

This species is nearest to the Celebes form I described as *A. contrarius*, var. *maculata**, which I now think is distinct from *contrarius* and might be conveniently classed as a species.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xvii. 1896, p. 78, pl. vii. fig. 4.

Kalaoensis can be separated from *maculatus* by its more convex whorls, its non-expanded columella, and its shorter aperture.

Porphyrobaphe approximata, sp. n.

Shell ovate-conic, solid, with distinct close oblique striæ; ground-colour tawny yellow, with irregular small patches of darker colour immediately above the sutures; last half volution has a peculiar burnt appearance; a narrow dark-coloured spiral band commences just above the middle of the second whorl, and is continued downwards to the last whorl, widening and fading away as it reaches the edge of the aperture; a broad burnt brown band about 4 millim. wide encircles the last whorl just below the middle; umbilical area covered with an ill-defined broader band of the same colour; nucleus (first $2\frac{1}{2}$ whorls) clearly defined, covered with oblique rows of close-set punctures; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex; suture of lower part with a white thread-like line; peristome slightly spread outwards at lower part, somewhat thickened, but not reflected; peristome, columella, and parietal wall of a very dark purple colour, which extends about 4 millim. into the interior of the aperture, fading to violet, and from that to white; columella almost perpendicular, with a prominent projecting fold at the upper part.

Long. 67 millim., maj. diam. 31 millim.

Type in British Museum.

Loc. Bogota.

This species is intermediate between *Powisiana* and *atramentaria*; it is distinguished from the first-named by its stronger oblique striation, its darker colour, and different banding; from *atramentaria* it can be separated by its less prominent oblique striation, and it has not the mottled markings of that species. It can be distinguished from both the foregoing by its almost perpendicular columella and the very prominent projecting fold thereon; in both *Powisiana* and *atramentaria* the columella is strongly curved, and this character appears to be constant.

Porphyrobaphe vicaria, Fulton.

= *Bulinus labeo*, Rve. (pars), Conch. Icon., *Bul.* pl. lxxi. fig. 207 b, pl. lxxii. fig. 207 c; non Brod. Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 222, pl. supp. xxxi.; non Rve. Conch. Icon., *Bul.* pl. xxxv. fig. 207.

Type in British Museum (Cuming Collection).

Loc. Leimabamba, Peru, 8000 feet (*O. T. Baron*).

In his monograph of the genus *Bulinus* Reeve figured the

true *B. labeo* of Brod. on pl. xxxv. fig. 207, but afterwards figured the present species, stating that in his opinion the latter was the normal condition of *labeo*, and the former probably an abnormal form. Since then other specimens of both *labeo* and *vicaria* have been obtained, and they show that the two are distinct species.

The present species can be distinguished from *sublabeo*, Ancey (= *Yatesi*, var. *sublabeo*, Dohrn, MS.), Bull. Soc. mal. Fr. vii. p. 153, by its light olive colour, the almost entire absence of markings, and the dark purple-brown colour of the columella and parietal wall. The remarkable development and curious punctured peristome of *labeo* separates it easily from *vicaria* and all other known species of the genus.

XV.—*Observations on some Buprestidæ from the West Indies and other Localities.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

A FEW Buprestidæ have been submitted to me for determination by the West-India Committee of the British Association. They are as follows:—

1. *Psiloptera Guildingii*, Hope, from Mount Gay Estate (leeward side), Mustique Island, Grand Ance (south end), and Bequia Island, Grenada (*H. H. Smith*). These are all of a bluish green, the one from Bequia Island being the darkest. A small specimen ($6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.) from Union Island is a bright golden green and very much resembles *P. clara*.

2. *Chrysobothris tranquebarica*, Gm., from Caliveny Estate (windward side), Grenada (*H. H. Smith*).

3. *Chrysobothris pulchra*, L. & G., from St. George's (leeward side), Woburn (south end), and Mustique, Grenada (*H. H. Smith*).

4. *Mastogenius uniformis*, sp. n.

This species I have described below. My first impression was that it must be made the type of a new genus; but an examination of some allied forms has convinced me that this would be premature.

MASTOGENIUS.

This genus was founded on a species from Chili. With it has been associated a North-American species which Le Conte